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Verboten, Verboten, Verboten!
SOMETHING must be radically wrong with District of Columbia traffic laws when 3,000 arrests for their violation are made in one month while, during the same time, 520 casualties are reported.

Are they impracticable? Are they so numerous and complicated that the average driver must take a course in some good law college to understand them? Has Washington a lot of obnoxious and useless "blue laws" on its traffic code? All these questions, it seems, are pertinent.

For example, how many District people know that it is illegal for two to ride on the same bicycle? Yet three were arrested during April for violation of this rule, police records show. Two others ran afoul of the law because their license tags were placed improperly.

Washington policemen must have excellent memories to keep all these in mind and at the same time attend to their other duties. Disrespect for law is bred when so many petty regulations are imposed on the people. Readers must remember that the 3,000 arrests during April did not include one-tenth of the actual violations. The average car owner in Washington breaks some law at least twice a day. It is almost impossible, in fact, to obey some of the District traffic regulations. The 30-minute parking rule is a good example.

On the other hand, pedestrians continue to be killed and injured. New laws are made and enforced but the death list does not grow less. All this is despite the fact that Washington is not a difficult city in which to regulate traffic and that reasonably rigid examinations are required before citizens are given authority to drive.

Similar conditions exist, however, in most large cities of the United States. Perhaps the remedy does not rest with local authorities. Automobile traffic is increasing rapidly. Nearly 2,000 new driving permits were issued last month in Washington alone. It may be that this problem has reached the point where an entirely new system is necessary to safeguard human lives. Petty laws, certainly, do not prove a remedy.

Perhaps, on the other hand, if more attention were paid to enforcement of the few important and practical rules and less to the "nuisance" conditions would be better. Intoxicated and reckless drivers who exceed speed limits with impunity contribute almost the entire casualty list. They are far more dangerous than the ignorant and nervous individuals who find driving in traffic a form of torture and who err in the direction of too great precaution. Some professional "hackers" are bad offenders. It is not uncommon, when crossing some circle about, to see one of these men laugh maliciously as he misses a pedestrian by inches. This laugh is one of the most exasperating insults ever experienced by the average citizen.

Drunken chauffeurs, despite the prohibition laws, are not uncommon. With dull, whirling brains and clouded eyes they speed through the streets with utter disregard for the comfort of those who must walk. It is encouraging to note, from the police report, that the traffic department is not blind to the fact that its principal duty lies in restraining law violators in these two classes. They placed over 700 under arrest during April (an interesting commentary in itself) against only 340 for breaking parking rules. This shows that Capt. Headley and his men appreciate their chief duty, even if they do spend time making arrests which serve no useful purpose whatsoever. We fear, however, from the excellent start made, that the number who run afoul of the law for parking violations will be three 340 during May.

John D., Jr., condemns the pursuit of pleasure. But what is the harm of pursuing it, if we never catch up with it?

Child Picketers.
PRESIDENT HARDING is not so aristocratic, ungracious or unkindly. His worst enemies admit that he is a democratic, courteous gentleman. He is not perfect. Since he took office he has been accused of many things. Some of the accusations, perhaps, are just. But all who know him will admit that he is one of the least likely men in the world to turn a deaf ear to real pleas of children.

The present effort to place the President in a false light before the people by picketing the White House with pathetic little ones outdoes the most consummate trickery of wartime propagandists. However unscrupulous manufacturers of public opinion may have been in the past they have kept the cradle sacred.

Mr. Harding is placed in a very difficult position. If he ignores these children no amount of explanation can convince many people that he has not been cruel and hard-hearted despite the trumpery of the whole affair which is so apparent to Washingtonians. If he allows their presence to influence his actions he will be false to his duty. The people who brought them to Washington were clever. They know the universal appeal of a child's voice. But the President appreciates the subterfuge. He would love to invite the little picketers to play on the broad White House lawns. He would be glad, without doubt, to give them the freedom of the Executive Mansion for their games. However,

he cannot make concessions to those who manipulate for their own purposes.
He has given long and careful attention to the cases of political prisoners and generosity as well as justice has characterized his pardons. Doubtless he has considered their families in making his decisions. The presence of the children does not place in his possession any new facts.
No charge of disregard for children can rest against Mr. Harding. Such a charge might be justified, however, against the propagandists who seek to influence his opinion or force his hand by such methods.

Bootleggers robbed of \$650 by gunmen. Which is the height of something or other, but we can't think just what.

War Profiteers.
MANY people will agree that the most contemptible scoundrel on earth is the war profiteer.
The traitor may have followed the dictates of his own warped conscience. The slacker may have been unable to master his own cowardice. Each may offer the shadow of an excuse before the bench of public opinion. But the man who profited fraudulently at the expense of a suffering country can present no reason for his existence. Everything about him is evil.
It will be worth \$500,000 for the United States to know who her meanest inhabitants are. The Attorney General should have that much money and more if by its use he can do anything to clear up war scandals and bring the offenders to justice. They are thieves and murderers of the blackest sort. No human tribunal can impose adequate punishment. We hope A. Conan Doyle's spiritual purgatory, which he described in a recent lecture here, is more than a fantastic dream just because of these men. To be plunged for 1,000,000 years into a terrible, cold, loneliness, looked upon with disgust by all their former acquaintances on earth, might mean something to them.

Because of its very blackness, however, war profiteering is a serious charge to make against any man. Appearances during the period of hostilities were misinterpreted often. Business was thrown into unprecedented conditions. Only the most complete array of facts, as Attorney General Daugherty says, can justify placing this disgrace against the name of any man. A thorough investigation may serve to clear the names of innocent men from unjust suspicions as well as lead to the punishment of a few guilty.

The war years were filled with rumors on which hasty conclusions were based. Workmen were sure that their employers were profiteers. Families were convinced that the neighborhood grocer was taking full advantage of any opportunity to rob them. What soldiers said about every man in business near a military camp could not be repeated in decent society. Yet in most cases all of these were true Americans and good citizens, making an unequal struggle against misrepresentation.

The time has come for a thorough house-cleaning. Congress and the Department of Justice will fail in their duty if they allow any guilty men to go unpunished or any innocent men to continue under the suspicions of their neighbors.
Plumbing has been declared to be a science, but it seems as though plumbing pays almost too well for that.

A Dead General.
IF life insurance companies were to compute the safest human occupation they might conclude that this distinction belonged to generals—especially commanding generals.

In modern warfare it is difficult for a man in supreme command to be slain. Most generals are brave men. But they would be negligent of duty if they exposed themselves to unnecessary risk. They have no more business venturing within reach of enemy bullets than they have at close order drill in the ranks.

Hence, when some embittered "doughboy" reads that Gen. Wu Pei Fu, commander-in-chief of one of the armies now fighting in China, has been killed in battle he will be inclined to smile incredulously. The report is a striking commentary on the fact that the Chinese still are amateurs in the school of Mars. They still believe that wars are won by individual heroism.
Wu Pei Fu was an astute man. He studied western ideas. He learned and made practical use of many of the lessons of world war. He knew all about heavy artillery, airplanes, tanks, etc. But he failed to understand the greatest lesson of all—that wars are won no longer by great generals or daring soldiers but by mass action controlled with scientific accuracy. Hence he is dead. He had, perhaps, a happy fate. Had he lived and suffered defeat at the hands of Gen. Chang-Tso-Lin his head probably would have been chopped off.

China and Chinese generals still have much to learn. They will continue to acquire valuable knowledge from experience. The next time a powerful chieftain starts out to conquer the countryside he will know enough to stay out of range and issue his orders over a long-distance telephone. Wu Pei Fu may have attained a unique distinction. He may be the last general in the history of world wars to be killed. It will be comforting, as he sits at the feet of Confucius, to know that he at least was one of the old, heroic school who spurned danger and never sent soldiers where he did not dare go himself.

A Boston paper announces that fermented blueberries develop an alcoholic content of 9 per cent. But if they are so enthusiastic and full of the joy of life, why are they called blueberries?

"Legislators Discuss Pet Measures With Women."—Headline. What's that? A petting party?

The Herald in New York
These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:
HOTELS
Astor Belmont Biltmore Breunlin Commodore
Imperial Martinique McAlpin Murray Hill Pennsylvania
Prince George Ritz-Carlton Savoy Vanderbilt Waldorf
NEWSSTANDS
Pennsylvania Station
Herald's News Box, 32d St. & 6th Ave.
Times Square
220 Broadway
Woolworth Building
200 Fifth Ave.

New York City Day by Day Impressions:
by O. C. McIntyre

NEW YORK, May 4.—Thoughts while strolling around New York: Window boxes alight with jasmine and honeysuckle. Necks craned. To watch a bare-headed man. Boardman Robinson has grown a beard. All the women freighted with heavy jade and amber beads. There's a stunner. Copper-colored hair and luminous orbs. And spoiling the effect by chewing gum.
Dark-haired musicians. Ties wrapped thrice around collars like royal robes. And on their way to synapse in jazz halls. Another Russian inn. Designed in exotic colors. The first Panama suit. Gowns with triumphant French laces. Made in Heister street. Salted nut stores everywhere. Everything to raise a thirst.
Three playthings in a block—Zoe Akins, Owen Davis and Avery Hopwood. A cart full of trained seals. Lip rouge now sold in flavors. Roof gardens being preened. Times Square full of advertising kites. County fair effect. Sad-faced puppy peddlers. Wish I could buy them all.
Children from an orphanage knapping at the butter cake jugglers. Like eyes clapped on Paradise. Subway track walkers coming from a whiff of clean air. A purple chariot drawn by milk white stallions—just to advertise perfume. Hartley Manners and Laurette Taylor watching a window demonstration. There's a sign for you—"Silk Tights Marked Down." The noon hotel lobby gatherings. Debutantes and blowy sirens. Crooks and gentlemen. Football old. In the above winged collar. Empty-headed cake eaters. Shill chattering and fold-out. An old flower woman looks in. Hesitates—and then goes on. And there's my town car—a Broadway surface.

Gypsyland, away over on Avenue A, is one of the new dawn hideaways for Broadway pleasure seekers. It is conducted by a middle-aged man of the Fifth Avenue restaurants and he has skillfully guided the midnight sons and daughters to the new lair. It is a Hungarian cafe and during the day it patronized by neighborhood boys and girls. But after 10 o'clock it is taken over by the Broadway high flyers. The orchestra plays wild carols on cymbals. The breakfast plate is scrambled eggs with kasha, the latter a kind of highly seasoned sausage.
The Friars gave a dinner to Tommy Gray last week to celebrate his return from the horrors of Hollywood. Tommy is the official Broadway wit. His bonnets are as widely quoted on Broadway as Irving Cobb's stories are at banquet boards. Tommy makes a living furnishing wise-cracks to comedians, monologue artists and musical comedies. He has written several plays, but he finds it more profitable to spend his talents on a dozen or so productions rather than giving so much to one. There are comedians who will pay \$200 for a sure-fire laugh. Tommy is said to have made as high as \$2,000 in one week furnishing this sort of material. He has offices and goes to work every morning at a certain hour and remains on the job until late afternoon. In the evening he roams the theatrical belt for a chance to pop-up some weak spot in current theatricals. He is 32 years old.

Youth is occupying high literary posts in New York these days. Burton Rascoe, just past 20, has been made book reviewer of the New York Tribune. John V. A. Weaver, 21, is editor of the "New York Age" among the lovers of poetry. The Bookman—one of the most scholarly of periodicals—is edited by John Farrar, who is also in the city. Scott Fitzgerald is the author of one of the most recent best sellers. He is only 25.

DIVORCE EASY FOR WIFE IN URUGUAY
"I do not wish to live any longer with this person!"
In Uruguay, the divorcee's paradise, that is all a dissatisfied wife need say to a court to get a divorce. No legal or official sanction for the purpose of coping with these problems. Not the least of these is the police. This fair city has been recently beset by a wave of extreme weariness with endless publicity centering around an act of insubordination practiced by the head of the Woman's Bureau of the Police Department. The wife, who is the public press, insult is added to injury, as it were, by statements made in an interview given by the woman to a newspaper correspondent (section of the wealthy Vanderbilt family) and published April 25. In this interview she did not hesitate to do vile slanders to the girls who were charged to do war work. I quote from the interview. "The girls awake from their dreams too late. Devoted families awaited them at night, but very few went. Some were afraid to go; some were afraid to go."
No man had a better opportunity to observe and appraise the conduct of these girls than the author, who announces that the world that they were good girls, whose heads were not turned by the blandishments of the dollar-a-year behind and swooped down on the war workers as their legitimate prey, toying with them for awhile and then returning to their families, leaving the war workers despoiled and outcast. Mrs. Van Winkle seeks to have us believe in her interview.

Painful as has become the persistent propaganda to impress the public with the importance of the woman, there is such a thing as grinning and bearing it, for a time, but we will not stand silently by and have her slander the young womanhood which migrated to Washington to do its share of the arduous war work and deported itself honorably while engaged in the task.

ORGANIZE JUVENILE COURT IN ROCKVILLE
ROCKVILLE, Md., May 4.—Under the provisions of a law enacted several years ago, the judges of the Sixth judicial circuit, composed of Montgomery and Frederick counties, have established a Juvenile Court here.
Judge Edward C. Peter, of Rockville, who presides, Miss Spenser, Social Service League worker, will be probate officer.

Reason for Bus Popularity.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
If the heads of the District street car companies would like to know the real reason for the success of the competing bus lines they will find the answer in courteous service. And, as a bonus, the reason is performed by the men operating the busses will result in the reduction of the fare.

Defends Vaccination.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Don't you think this talk about vaccination is foolish? Because I have heard a crowd of smallpox is that any reason to condemn it? Look at the times it has prevented the spread of the disease.

The Friend of the People
ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS
This department is conducted by The Herald, to answer questions of its readers. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to The Friend of the People.
POSTAGE STAMP LANGUAGE.
To the Friend of the People:
I would like to know in what positions to place postage stamps to denote different meanings. J. R.
The government desires the postage stamp to be placed on a letter in the extreme upper right corner. It is requested in order to facilitate the cancelling of a stamp by special machine made for that purpose.
Lovers, however, oppose this regulation and use the stamp as a means of conveying a message to their beloved. The following are the usual meanings as to the position of the stamp.
Placing the stamp in the upper right hand corner at a slight angle means: "I expect an immediate reply."
At an angle of forty-five degrees: "I am provoked at your long silence."
Placing the stamp upside down: "You are very cruel."
Placing the stamp half an inch from the upper right hand edge means: "Expect me tonight."
Placing the stamp in the upper left hand corner: "Be careful how you reply to this."
Placing the stamp in the lower right hand corner: "I am in a hurry."
Tearing a stamp in half and placing each half with a slight space between, in the upper right hand corner: "Our friendship is at an end."
Tearing a stamp and placing the halves in the upper left hand corner: "You have broken my heart."
Using two 1-cent stamps, in place of the 2-cent stamp, if placed alongside of each other in the upper right hand corner means: "My love for you has doubled."
Two 1-cent stamps in the upper left hand corner means: "You have a rival."
Two 1-cent stamps, one above the other: "I will not let you go tonight."
Two-cent stamps, where only one is necessary: "My love for you stops this Sunday."
Thinking of you with love: "I am thinking of you with love."
Lovers frequently place a message under the stamp, which must be taken off in order that the message can be read.

CONSULT PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU.
To the Friend of the People:
Believe a former sailor I would like to have my wife examined by some naval specialist. Please tell me what steps I should take if such a thing is possible. ANXIOUS.
Make an application to the medical board of the United States Navy. Consult the U. S. Bureau of Public Health. This bureau will give you any information you desire.
TWENTIETH CENTURY.
To the Friend of the People:
When did the nineteenth century end and the twentieth century begin? Was a child born on June 9, 1900, born in the nineteenth or twentieth century? H. W. T.
The twentieth century began January 1, 1901. Anybody born prior to this date was not born in the twentieth century.
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
To the Friend of the People:
Did James Whitcomb Riley write "The Old Feather Bed"? On what day did June 3, 1911, fall? MRS. M. L.
James Whitcomb Riley wrote a poem to the Old Bed. Consult the catalogue at the Congressional Library to find if this is the poem to which you have reference.
June 3, 1911, fell on a Saturday.

NUMBER OF RELIGIONS.
To the Friend of the People:
How many religions are there in the United States and how many are there in the whole world?
According to the World Almanac there are 110 religions in the United States. Prof. L. H. Baer, of Yale University, states in his "Ethnology" that there are 5,000 known religions in the world.
SOLDIER BONUS IN NEBRASKA.
To the Friend of the People:
Please inform me as to the status of a soldier bonus in the State of Nebraska. J. W. B.
There has been no regular bonus law enacted in the State of Nebraska. The State has floated bonds the interest from which will go to disabled soldiers and needy former service men.

Open Court Letters to the Herald
OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

Answer to Two Modern Girls.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
It is with delight that I read the reply to my article on "Chivalry of Men to Women" by two modern girls. Those who have read this "able" defense voiced by the "modern girls" find it extremely difficult to read will not be considered. No communications signed with fictitious names will be used.

of the number of passengers using the street cars to such an extent that street cars will soon be a thing of the past in the District.
If a man operating a bus and conducting it at the same time can be courteous to his passengers there is no reason why a street car conductor cannot do the same. It may be true that a conductor has to consider his schedule and cannot delay his running time, but there is no doubt that when he deliberately shuts the door in your face when you are about to step up that he is merely committing a mean act which he thinks is funny.
All passengers on the buses are treated equally. On the street car the conductor will often allow a well-dressed man to fumble in his pockets for a car token, thus holding up the rest of the passengers, but when a man in workman's clothes tries to locate his fare in his jeans he is told to stand aside though no other passengers boarded the car with him.
The other night a lady passenger boarded a car and asked the conductor whether he transferred to "New York" meant the same thing as "transfer" of the bus. The conductor's thick brain to function a little while and came out with the smart rejoinder, "avenue or city?" He laughed at his own joke. I am sure this kind of treatment, that is gaining a passenger a day for the bus company, and its admirable conduct, that the bus driver which is making that passenger a permanent customer.

DEFENDS WAR WORKERS.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Our complicated twentieth century civilization, with its manifold problems, has produced many monstrous crimes. One of the most heinous is the legal or official sanction for the purpose of coping with these problems. Not the least of these is the police. This fair city has been recently beset by a wave of extreme weariness with endless publicity centering around an act of insubordination practiced by the head of the Woman's Bureau of the Police Department. The wife, who is the public press, insult is added to injury, as it were, by statements made in an interview given by the woman to a newspaper correspondent (section of the wealthy Vanderbilt family) and published April 25. In this interview she did not hesitate to do vile slanders to the girls who were charged to do war work. I quote from the interview. "The girls awake from their dreams too late. Devoted families awaited them at night, but very few went. Some were afraid to go; some were afraid to go."
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DEFENDS VACCINATION.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Don't you think this talk about vaccination is foolish? Because I have heard a crowd of smallpox is that any reason to condemn it? Look at the times it has prevented the spread of the disease.

STATUS OF WOMEN'S BUREAU.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
According to long-existing practice having the force of law, a "bureau" is a government unit created by act of Congress.
There is only one "Women's Bureau" and that is in the Department of Labor. In the District of Columbia there is a so-called "Women's Bureau" under the superintendent of police. This is not really a "bureau" because it was not established by Congress.
The law does not say whether police officers are to be men or women, and the District Commissioners have appointed some women and placed them in a separate building, but this does not make them a "bureau." This unit is not mentioned in the Congressional directory, which is very misleading to call it a "bureau."
THOMAS W. GILMER.

MORE VACCINATION.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
In reply to a letter in the Open Court of the 12th instant by one G. V. R., who states that it is a pity that a few of these vaccination cranks do not follow up some of the victims of vaccination.
In the first place there is no law that can compel one to be vaccinated. This interferes with the freedom of a citizen in selecting the method of treatment he may desire. The medical associations have used every particle of power at their disposal to spread their propaganda and have to a great extent succeeded. For instance, they tell our children in the public schools that they cannot come to school unless they are vaccinated.
Do you know, Mr. G. V. R., how vaccine virus is made? Do you know how a citizen is selected by injecting this diseased fifth into the human system who are aiding nature? Do you know anything about electronic diagnosis? In electronic diagnosis—perfected by Dr. Abrams of Chicago—you may send a drop of blood on a piece of white blotting paper to Dr. Abrams and he will tell you your sex, nearly any age, your physical condition, if you have a cancer where located, the nature of the disease, and recommend a treatment to your physician. In diagnosing a spot of the virus which you are recommending he says that it has the same number of vibrations as blood from a spot of cancer. He states that the statement of Dr. Lindahl, also of Chicago, that over 80 per cent of the people of America have syphilis to a greater or lesser degree. Now men are with M. D.'s, and their word is just as good as anyone of whom I know. It can, however, be corroborated by Dr. Senn, who says that, while vaccination may have suppressed smallpox, you are spreading other incurable diseases, and vice versa. He also says, "Quit sowing the seed, gentlemen, and you will cease reaping the harvest. By the suppression of syphilis and by means of vaccination you are perpetuating smallpox."
DR. L. C. SHERMAN.

GENUINE ATTAR OF ROSES THREATENED.
Roses are yielding to tobacco in Bulgaria. The valley districts, which lie at the foot of the Balkans, produce more attar of roses than any other region in the world. But unless a check can be placed on a mysterious disease which has recently attacked the roses, the bushes there, the fragrant oil will become so costly that very few will be able to afford the luxury of the genuine odor. Many of the rose growers, who have been successful in the past, are now alarmed at the prospect of the loss of their livelihood, and have taken up the raising of tobacco instead.

The Bulgarian attar of roses is of a very fine quality and sells for nearly \$125 a pound wholesale, in the European markets. In diluted form it is sold as perfume in the shops of Paris and London for five times its wholesale price.
The fragrance of 2,000 pounds of distilled rose petals is in each pound of the genuine attar. Cheaper perfumes are made by mixing attar with alcohol, which threatens their property and their livelihood, and have taken up the raising of tobacco instead.

PLASTIC WOOD NOW MANUFACTURED.
Plastic wood that has the consistency of pastry dough and can be readily molded into any desired form has recently been produced by a firm of Stowmarket, England.
It is formed from a nitrated cellulose dissolved in amylacetate and other solvents. The material is finely ground wood meal. Temulous in character and capable of adhering to almost any surface except a greasy one. It dries within a few hours and is as hard as wood to pear wood and can be worked like real wood. Because of its plastic condition in the making it can be used in such various ways that it is almost impossible to list the repairing damaged pieces.

WHO'S WHO IN THE DAY'S NEWS
Ben W. Hooper, former governor of Tennessee, is deep in his new campaign as chairman of the United States Railroad Board. He was elected at a recent session of the board. He succeeds R. M. Lorton, who had served two years—since the creation of the board. Hooper has been a member of the public group and one of the most active members of the board. He is a native of Tennessee. Newspaper being his birthright, he is a writer. After graduation from Carson College, Newman College, Jefferson, Tenn., he engaged in the practice of law. He first attracted political attention when serving two terms as a member of the State house of representatives. From 1906 to 1910 he was assistant district attorney for the Eastern district of his State. Then he made successful campaign for governor and held that office two terms, from 1911 to 1915. The following year he won the nomination for Republican Senator.

The Rail Labor Board, under Hooper's direction, must cope with two tasks. One is to retain its authority as a Federal body and the other is to prevent the threatened strike of 600,000 railway employees.

REASON FOR BUS POPULARITY.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
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The Herald's Scientific Notes and Comments
FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1922.

WATER KEEPS BODY HEAT CONSTANT.
Water is the biggest factor in the operation of one of the animal body's wonderful automatic regulating mechanisms, the control of the healthy human temperature to within a few tenths of 37 degrees Centigrade or 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, in spite of widely varying conditions of environment. Prof. Henry G. Barbour, of the department of pharmacology of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, with the assistance of E. Tolstol, has been able to show experimentally how the mechanism of the heat control works, and he has also demonstrated that "temperature nervous centers" of the brain act as the thermostat of the body.
When one enters a warm environment, certain of the heat nerves "feel hot," says Prof. Barbour in explaining the mechanism. "They telegraph the fact to the lower regions of the brain. Slight over-heating of the skin. Thus heat blood will carry a similar message. 'What happens next?' The message is relayed by nerves to various tissues where water is stored, and the water is released into the blood stream. This may be detected by weighing the solid matter in a sample of blood; after the warm environment has been entered the percentage of blood solids is less.
"Water is a great transporter of heat. The extra quantity is now rushed through the body surface, facilitated by widening of the blood vessels of the skin. Thus heat becomes rapidly dissipated. Acting under further instructions from the brain the sweat glands are set into action and pour this water over the body surface, and in this way the heat of the cooling power of evaporation. Besides this, other messages are relayed to the muscles of respiration, as a result of which water vapor is heated and all is pumped out more rapidly through the lungs. Reverse processes are set into play when the body is removed to an environment which is cold.
Besides demonstrating the increased or diminished transport of water by the blood, according as the body is exposed to heat or cold, respectively, Prof. Barbour succeeded in showing that this mechanism is under control of the brain, especially the 'temperature nervous centers.' So long as the proper connections between the brain and the rest of the body are maintained a constant temperature is assured. In warm and cold baths animals, which have no connection do not, respectively, dilate or constrict the blood, hence there is no proper water-shifting in their bodies and their temperature approaches that of the bath.

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The fragrance of 2,000 pounds of distilled rose petals is in each pound of the genuine attar. Cheaper perfumes are made by mixing attar with alcohol, which threatens their property and their livelihood, and have taken up the raising of tobacco instead.

PLASTIC WOOD NOW MANUFACTURED.
Plastic wood that has the consistency of pastry dough and can be readily molded into any desired form has recently been produced by a firm of Stowmarket, England.
It is formed from a nitrated cellulose dissolved in amylacetate and other solvents. The material is finely ground wood meal. Temulous in character and capable of adhering to almost any surface except a greasy one. It dries within a few hours and is as hard as wood to pear wood and can be worked like real wood. Because of its plastic condition in the making it can be used in such various ways that it is almost impossible to list the repairing damaged pieces.

WHO'S WHO IN THE DAY'S NEWS
Ben W. Hooper, former governor of Tennessee, is deep in his new campaign as chairman of the United States Railroad Board. He was elected at a recent session of the board. He succeeds R. M. Lorton, who had served two years—since the creation of the board. Hooper has been a member of the public group and one of the most active members of the board. He is a native of Tennessee. Newspaper being his birthright, he is a writer. After graduation from Carson College, Newman College, Jefferson, Tenn., he engaged in the practice of law. He first attracted political attention when serving two terms as a member of the State house of representatives. From 1906 to 1910 he was assistant district attorney for the Eastern district of his State. Then he made successful campaign for governor and held that office two terms, from 1911 to 1915. The following year he won the nomination for Republican Senator.

The Rail Labor Board, under Hooper's direction, must cope with two tasks. One is to retain its authority as a Federal body and the other is to prevent the threatened strike of 600,000 railway employees.

REASON FOR BUS POPULARITY.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
If the heads of the District street car companies would like to know the real reason for the success of the competing bus lines they will find the answer in courteous service. And, as a bonus, the reason is performed by the men operating the busses will result in the reduction of the fare.

DEFENDS VACCINATION.
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:
Don't you think this talk about vaccination is foolish? Because I have heard a crowd of smallpox is that any reason to condemn it? Look at the times it has prevented the spread of the disease.